## FROM WASHINGTON.

MR SUMNER'S SPEECH Press Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Monday, May 19, 18%.

The leading event of the day is the oration of Mr. Samper. He spoke three hours without finishing. and was attentively listened to throughout by a crowded audience. Mr. Sumner has given long and berious attention to the composition of this production, and it will raise his afready elevated reputation. He made a number of happy hits in the course of bis remarks, and his defense and exposition of the Emigrant Aid Association, and associa tive enterprises in general, was particularly strong and complete. His feeling tribute to Massachusetts was pronounced amid breathless attention, and was very fine in composition and rhetorical effect. It was a little curious to watch the manner in which Mr Somner's effort was receivee. At the beginning, when everybody else was listening very at-Sentively, Mr. Mason of Virginia, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Toucey and Mr. Toombs took to writing letters with wonderful industry, all seemingly very intent upon the subject matter of their epistolary correspondence. They, however, recovered from their fit of letter-writing after a while, and became quite natural as the speech went on. Then, again, quite a number of the Pro-Slavery men undertook at various intervals to show their indifference to the course of Mr. Sumner's argument, or their disapprobation of the boldness of his remarks, by talking in the Chamber in such a way as to compel the presiding officer several times to call them to order. Once, indeed, Mr. Sumner himself stopped, and called on the Sergeant-at-Arms to preserve quiet. In this anall way the antagonists of Mr. Sumner prefer to meet and treat him. The interruptions, to be sure, amounted to nothing; but they disclosed the spirit of venomous hostility which Slavery everywhere exhibits towards free speech. Ten miles from this city in any direction Mr. Sumner would not be permitted to talk in the way he did to-day without being a victim to Lynch law. It is hard for the Slavery men to be decent in conduct while listening to sentiments which they would not permit the expression of at home without counselling the doom of death upon the speaker, and for the utterance of which his life would certainly be taken without stopping for judge or jury. Indeed one Southern Senator to-day declared that if he could have his way he would hang Sumner on the spot. Such is the miserable condition of things in this Republic, and such the violent antagonism of our system. It was impossible to help asking oneself while Mr. Sumner was burling his denunciations upon the villaines practiced under its inspiration, of what use is it to assail even the damnable proceedings of the conspirators against Freedom in Kausas before this body, so large a majority of which is composed of the very high priests of Slavery? Or why waste time or breath in appealing to its members for justice or even decency toward that devoted and unhappy Territory? What better is it than preaching against sin in the lower regions, or appealing to the devil to set up a Sunday-school in pandemonium? Why inveight against the ruthless, tyranuical, and infamous efforts to make Kansas a Slave State to men who mean to see it baptized in the blood and the fire of the deep desolation of civil conflict sooner than move one inch toward rescuing it from its invaders and oppressors? One cannot centemplate the question without feeling that the battle must be fought on another field. It is before the people of the Free States, face to face, that the question of Kansas and the story of her wrongs, and the infinite turpitude of her betrayers, uld be and must be presented and considered. And there it should be determined whether the proceedings complained of should be submitted to. If the people of the Free States shall say aye to that then let them bug their chains and prepare for that further debasement which will be at once their due and their doom. But if they say no, then let the energy of this expression of their determination be so pronounced as to shake the pollution from the skirts of every branch of the Government. The Free States can save themselves and save the Territories if they will, But they also, and they alone, can throw all away, instal the Slave power in a seat from which even they cannot eject it, and crown it King over South and North alike. It

crisis of the national fate. Of course, Mr. Sumner's speech is full, comprehensive, well rounded, and embracing every aspect of the great question he discusses. What he has not said to-day he will say to-morrow. He will soon be followed by Mr. Wade, whose radical views are well known, but who is yet in no particular in advance of the temper of the times. has in him a spirit worthy of the hour which hangs over the nation. 1. 8. P.

is for them to say what they will do in this great

In the House on Monday, Mr. KEITT of South Carolina, moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, (the Senate concurring therein.) That the President pro tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives shall adjourn their respective Houses for the assistent the 5th day of August next at 12 o'clock, meridian.

The House refused to suspend the rules—Yeas &2, Nays 77-as follows:

Nays 77—as follows:

YEAS—Mesars Allen, Barksdale, Bocock, Brauch, Broom, Cadwalader, Carlile, Cobb of Geo., Cobb of Ala, Cex, Crage, Davidson, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Fastkeer, Fiscence, Foster, Failer of Fa, Goode, Greenwood, Barris of Md., Haren, Herbert, Hoffman, Jones of Fenn, Jones of Pa, Keitt, Keilly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lumpkin, A. K. Marshal, of Ky., Harshall of Ky., Marshall of Ky., Marshall of Lin, McQueen, Mither of Ind., Paine, Peck, Pholps, Paryear, Richardson, R. vers, Ruffle, Sandidge, Savage, Smith of Team, Smith of Ve., Smith of Ala, Sanced, Stephens, Stewart, Taylor, Tudd, Warner, Wakins, Williams, Winslew, Wright of Miss, and Wright of Fonn—62.

NAYS—Mesare, Albright, Ball, Bell, Buazelt of N. Y., Bilt-leghurst, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Beffioton, Campbell of Penn., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Colfax, Graria, Cumback, Denser, Dica, Dickson, Doud, Durfee, Edic, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Fuller of Maine, Galloway, Horton of N. Y. Horton of N. Hughton, Kanpe, Knight, Knowiton, Kunko, Matteson, Mescham, Miller of N. Y., Millero, Morgan, Morrill, Mareny, Oliven of N. Y., Parker, Pellon, Fennington, Petry, Petrit, Pellon, Fennington, Petrit of N. Y., Wellrige, Waldrun, Walker, Washburne of Wisconsin, Walburge, Waldrun, Walker, Washburne of Wisconsin, Walburge, Waldrun, Walker, Washburne of Wisconsin, Walburge, Waldrun, Walker, Washburne of Maine, Washon, Woodh, Wells, Woodruff and Woodworth—77.

-We argue from this vote that the House will not fix a day for adjournment till it has at least tried to do something for the People of Kansas, or at any rate seen what fate is likely to befall them. If that is not the determination of a majority, we trust it soon will be.

THE NEW INVASION OF KANSAS.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., May 9, 1856. Indications that an attack upon Lawrence is shortly to be made are still increasing. Cannon have been brought to the Territory through Weston within the past two or three days, and men are constantly seen passing into the interior with arms and equipage.

What is the particular plan of the invaders I cannot tell, but no one here doubts that they are making very formidable preparations with the design of demolish ing Lawrence. Col. Sumner will visit the neighborhood of Lawrence to morrow, to endeavor to ascertain the precise state of affairs, and to enable him to de termine what dispositions it will be advisable to make of the troops under his command.

There is at this time a force of two hundred United

States treeps in the vicinity of Lawrence and Lecompton. These were sent there upon the requisition Gov. Shannon, to aid in the recent arrests made by Sheriff Jones, and which resulted in the shooting of the latter. I have not learned whether Col. Sumner has determined to act without a further requisition in the once of an outbreak; but I am inclined to think that he still considers himself under the call of the Governor, and that he will aid in repelling the invasion. This is by no means in the reagramme of the Border Ruffians, but once in the field Sumner will use his own judgment as to which is the rebel party; at least I trust he will view his duty so.

A gentleman just from Lawrence informs me that the citizens are well armed, and can muster eight hundred men within the town. They are well fortified, having righteen pieces of cannon.

The Boston Daily Advertiser-the leading organ of New-England Conservatism-bas the following cheering demonstration with regard to the impending catastrophe in Kansas. We commend it to thoughtful and conscientious conservatives every-

"In the midst of conflicting statements, we have "In the midst of conflicting statements, we have obtained authentic and certain intelligence that the Congressional Commissioners, Mesrs. Howard and Sherman, state in conversation that they are astounded at the evidence brought before them proving the wrongs of the true people of Kansas, and they express their wonder at their admirable self-control. There is evidence to indicate that Mr. Oliver himself, the third member of the Commission, a Member of Congress from the State of Missouri, and of course a professed inhabitant of that State, nevertheless joined the Missourians in their foray into Kansas and encouraged them to vote there. Whitfield is obviously discouraged. The United States dragoons evidently understand the true merits of the case, as is abundantly evinced by the alacrity (!) with which they have conducted the pursuit after certain Free-State men against whom pursuit after certain Free-State men against whom warrants had been issued. The shooting of 'Sherifi' Jones is a mystery. It was an act of which the Free-State Government certainly, and all its friends, so far as can be ascertained, were entirely ignorant, and which is deeply regretted. It is nevertheless believed that Jones is not so badly injured as has been pre-

"We regret to say that it is the best opinion in Kansas that an armed collision between the Missourians and the Free-State people must shortly take place. It is believed to be inevitable. Even the Company of the properties of the control of the c place. It is believed to be inevitable. Even the Con-gressional Commission will be insulted. The Mis-sourians will not respect the Representatives of the National Legislature, and will not brook the cautious and proper movements of the United States troops. The people of Kansas will not rebel against the United States authority—there will be no collision between them and the United States Government. This the their and the United States (1994) ment. This takes with any time that they will very soon undertake a cruel warfare on their own account.

In such a warfare, we pray Heaven defend the 'In such a warrare, we pray Heaven detend the right. The people of Kansas are a law-abiding people. They are now asserting the dearest right of American citizens—the right to govern themselves. They submit to the authority of the United States; but they will not submit to an invasion from Missouri.

'Shall they have only our sympathy—perhaps not even that—in this crisis! The 17th, Saturday last,

even that—in this crists? The 17th, Saturday last, had been agreed upon for an incursion into the Territory. Perhaps even now the strife has begun.

"We add in conclusion that the facts we have stated above have been derived from a private source of unimpeachable veracity and undoubted authenticity."

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 17, 1856. Past events have proved to the American people the absolute necessity of looking, in their nominations, to the Vice-Presidency as critically as they already do to the Presidential nominee. And, without wishing to add unnecessarily to the number of candidates, I beg leave to suggest that the selection of the Hon. E. JAY NORRIS of this city for the Vice-Presidency would be a nomination "fit to be made," and would be eminently popular. He is widely and favorably known throughout the country; has filled, honorably and satisfactorily, the most important Legislative, diplomatic and political position; and, whether as leader of a Legislative minority at home or as a foreign minister abroad, has proved himself worthy of th highest confidence and equal to the severest emer-gency. As a member of the Legislature last Winter, he was earnest and active in favor of a winter, he was carried and active in layor of a union of the entire opposition to the Pro-Slavery Democracy on a Union State ticket, which was happily effected; he has always been in favor of a similar union in the nation; is a most decided Anti-Nebraska man; and in the Legislative caucus, held while the great fight for Speaker was in progress at Washington, earnestly pressed a resolution endorsing the course of the Anti-Nebraska Congressmen from Pennsylvania in voting for Mr.

Banks, and urging their perseverance therein.

If any one of Democratic antecedents should be neminated for President at the Anti-Nebraska convention in this city next month, the nomination for Vice-President of one so popular with the old Whig party of the nation as E. Jay Norris would PENNSYLVANIA. certainly carry

THE NICARAGUAN QUESTION.

DON AUGUSTIN VIJIL TO MR. MARCY. WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1856.

To, William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the of America:

United States of America:
Sin: The unhappy situation of the country in which
I was born, and the desire of exerting my best efforts
to relieve it, have led me to leave my native shores to
come to represent its interests in the Capitol of this
blessed Republic. In your Excellency's reply, declining to receive a former Envoy sent by my Government, you say:
"Those who were chiefly interested in surprising or over
"Those who were chiefly interested in surprising or over
"Those who were not citi

ment, you say:

"Those who were chiefly interested in surprising or over throwing the former Government of that State were and chirana belenging to it, nor have those citizens or any considerate being and them, so far as is now known here, freely expressed their approach of or acquiescence in, the present condition of political affairs in Nichangua."

If your Excellency is not already disabused on this subject, I trust the explanation I now have the honor to make, will place the affairs of Nicaragua in such a light as to induce you to view our circumstances in their ture position. Nicaragua, more than ever since her history began, for the last three years, has been bleeding at every pore. The inauguration of Don Fureto Chamorro as the Director of Nicaragua was the commencement of the storm; shortly after it he began to show his tendency to despotism, and, usurping the sacred rights of the people who had elected him, he commenced to form the chain of their misfortunes.

Fearing, however, a few citizens who had the interests and liberty of their country at heart, he adopted a coarse calculated to render their patriotism useless, by commencing criminal proceedings against them. The greater part of these men were liberal members of the Constituent Assembly which had convolved for April, 1854, and possessed too much integrity to vote away the liberty of the Republic. Among them were Don Francisco Castillon and Gen. Jerez: the former a well known, upright and influential patriotic citizen, a man of thera i views, of a superior education and a correct knowledge of the world that he had acquired during a long residence at different courts of Europe: the latter is also of similar character, views and experience. These and other patriots Chamorro imprisoned and banished, subsequently, to Honduras. Gen. Jerez, at the head of a few couragoous men, returned to Nicaragua; and at Chimandega, the first large town near the borders of Honduras, he organized a Provisional Government. The popular masses joined him freely, they hav

they having become alarmed at the proceedings of Chamorro. The forces of the Provisional Government marched to Leon, where Chamorro had his camp; and as soon as both armies met the whole Chamorro force came over to Gen. Jerez. Chamorro then took refuge in the city of Granada, and by sacrificing the wealthy portion of the population he assembled together a force of one thousand men, to stand a siege of nine menths in the Plaza—during which time a large portion of this beautiful city was completely destroyed. The Provisional Government was compelled to raise the siege, and invited American citizens to lend their aid to it. Ninety of them responded to the invitation and became naturalized citizens of that country.

Shortly after Chamorro died and the Constituent Assembly, trampling on the very Constitution and Charter they had made but a few days before, arrogated to themselves the ordinary legislative power, and apthemselves the ordinary legislative power, and ap-

themselves the ordinary legislative power, and ap-pointed Don Jose Maria Estrada as the successor of Chamerro, where for themselves the ordinary legislative power, and appointed Don Jose Maria Estrada as the successor of Chamerro, whose footsteps he began to follow. This is the style of Government which has been styled legitmate, and which was not and could not be so according to the Constitution of that State, because Chamorro's term of office having expired, only the people of Nicaragua, represented by the Justas of the Departments, and never the Assembly, ought to have appointed the successor. With the assistance of our brave allies things were soon changed, and our forces took possession of the City of Granada on the 13th of October, 1855. At this time the Americans in the sectook possession of the City of Granada on the 13th of October, 1855. At this time the Americans in the ser-vice of Nicaragua did not number more than 150 me.

con manded by General William Waker.
And what was the conduct of those who everthrew

the Government of Estrada? They used every effort, and successfully, to restore and maintain order, to protect the persons and property of the citizene; to gather up the elements which war and revolutions had scattered abroad, and to frame them into a new order of recordination and peace. They invited Gen. Corral, the chief of the heatile forces, to a conference, and the latter being fafty authorized by the Government that styled lightly legislates. atter being fafty authorized by the Government that styled itself legitimate, they agreed to appoint a Provisional Chief, for which office Bon Patricia Rivaswas selected, and that Gen. Walker should be the General-in Chief of the whole military force of the Republic. It is impessible, Sir, to describe the enthusiasm that prevailed on that day. Two armies that were hestile to each other the day before, became merged into one, and the two Generals marched arm in arm to the House of the God of Peace, to celebrate the bloased day of their recognition.

in arm to the House of the God of Peace, to celebrate the blessed day of their reconciliation.

By virtue of said treaty, the Hon. Don Patricio Rivas took possession of his office, and his election was approved of by the general voice in Nicaragua. His first step was to address a peaceful and friendly invitation to the Chiefe of the Central American Republics. The Government of Guatemala deigned not to give an answer. The Salvadores manifested a disposition to form friendly relations. Hondgras recognised to position to form friendly relations. Honduras recognized the new administration, but Co-ta Rica declared a horrible war of extermination against it. Thus situated, my Government desires to maintain, by diplomatic intercourse, the good fellowship that always united Nicaragua to this great Republic on every ground, and especially because the great highway be-tween the two Oceans, that is equally interesting to those S ates and to Nicaragua, is embraced within the border of the latter. Born and educated in Nicar-gua, and now for the first time a visitor to the sheres of this great Republic, I have a right both to speak about the facts which have marked our past, and to anticipate the happiness that we may expect in the anticipate the happiness that we may expect in the future, as well for my own country as for these great

Your Excellency may be positively certain that during the seven months of President Rivas's administration there has been no attempt at revolution against him, and that the whole people of Nicaragua form a united family prepared to maintain order at home, and to resist foreign aggression. That my Government to resist foreign aggression. That my Government has obeyed the instructions of the country has been laterly manifested by calling the people to elect the supreme authorities of the country, which election began on the second Sunday of April last, and if the balloting has not taken place in the Oriental and Southern Departments, it was because of the hostile invasion of the Costa Ricare.

Pepartments, it was because of the hostile invasion of the Costa Ricans.

I have come to your country with the official char-acter of the representative of the Hop. Patricio Rivas, the Chief Magistrate of the Republic of Nicaragua, and I hope for the interest of both countries, that I shall be esteemed worthy to represent, near this Govern-ment, that Republic, and that I shall find here a Gov-rnment, friendly to our peace propherity and permaennment friendly to our peace, prosperity and permanence. I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant, Augustis Villa.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

The United States mail steamship George Law sailed from this port for Aspinwall and California, yes-

The first transportation of machinery for the steam frigate Niagara, consisting of cylinders, shaft bearers, &c., took place on Monday, from the foundery in this city. The work of completion is being vigorously prosecuted, and it is expected she will be ready for

active service at an early day. SHIP-BUILDING IN NEW-YORK. The shipyards of New-York do not exhibit that ac-

tivity which at this season of the year is wont to characterize the business of ship-building. Most of the builders are doing something; but many of their men are out of steady employment. A large number of ships, recently employed in transporting men and mu-nitions of war, have, by the peace, been thrown upon the market. Ship timber is lower than last year, and Georgia pine is very much cheaper. The supply of oak timber is irregular, but with the revival of business prices will probably advance, and the market resume its usual briskness. Ship timber and kness, in large quantities, are being purchased and stored away by the United States Government. The condition of the Eastern shippards is far from encouraging, and the failure of Messrs, Curries & Townsend has given the business a severe blow. Below we sum up the busi-

Lees now in progress in New-York:

WM, H. WEBS has made considerable progress upon
the great ship he commenced in March for WM. T.
FROST & Co. She will be launched in August or September, and is to be employed in the general freighting business, under command of Capt. PAGE. She is of the following coloseal dimensions: Length, 241 feet; beam, 48] feet; hold, 30 feet—about 2,500 tuns burden. An idea of her size may be obtained from the fact that she will stow about 30,000 barrels of flour, or more than 7,000 bales of cotton. She is being built in so strong a manner that she will rival in strength the best man of war in the world, and will undoubtedly be one of the great triumphs of our merchant marine. The same builder has also on the stocks a tow-boat for CHAM-BERS & HEISER, to be commanded by Capt, HAZARD. late of the Leviathan, to exceed that vessel in dimensions and power. Mr. WESS has just laid the keel of a clipper ship for WAKENAN, DIMON & Co , 170 feet ong, 364 feet beam, and 22 feet hold-

At the WESTERVELT shipyard, a bark is on stocks for OLLRICHS & Co., 115 feet long, 29 feet beam and 15 feet hold. She will be launched in July, and is supposed to be designed for the South American

ROOSEVELT, JOYCE & Co. have nearly ready for launching, a bark of 600 tuns, for the China trade. GORDON & TALBOT are the owners. There is also building at this yard, a schooner of 350 tuns, for DIXON & Brale. She is to be employed in carrying stone for the extension of the Capitol at Washingto

ARR'M C. BELL is building a bark of 650 tuns, for M. M. FREENAN & Co., to be launched in August, Also, a back of about the same dimensions, for M. MARZIOU, of Havre. This is nearly ready to launch.

W. COLLYER, Greenpoint, has on the stocks, and will launch about the first of June, the Western World. a propellor, 180 feet long, 341 feet beam, and 8 feet hold, for SHERMAN & MULL, of Albany. She is to ply between that city and this. She will have no rigging. Her engines will be from the works of GEO, BIRBECK, corner of North Moore and West streets. Mr. Coll. YER is also building a small coasting schooner for J. B. GEDNEY.

WEER & BELL, (late ECKFORD WEER,) Greenpoint. have laid the keel of a bark of "00 tuns for DUSHAM & DIMON. She will be 160 feet long, 33 feet beam, and o feet hold.

E. LUPTON, Greenpoint, has laid the keel of a seagoing steamer, 130 feet long—we suppose for the Bal-timore trade. The Allaire Works are building the engines for a steamship to be employed in a line to that

E. F. WILLIAMS, Greenpoint, is building a bark on eccount of the yard. She is 125 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 124 feet hold. She will be launched in July. CHATMAN & DUNBAR, Williamsburgh, are progres ng with a ship of 1,100 tuns, on account. It appear to be built in the most substantial manner, on a capital

medel. THOMAS STACK, Williamsburgh, has nearly up the frame of a ship of 1,500 tues, for LAYTIS & HURLBUY, Dimensions: Length, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 87 feet; depth of hold, 23; feet. She is to trade with An werp, and will be launched in November.

At Hunter's Polat, on Newtown Creek, Messes, WHITEC X & SEEDEN have on the stocks a large propeller and a small schooner. Mesere, Swarse & Whitsey are building a balance dock, about one hundred and fifty feet long, at the foot of Thirty-eight street, North River. It approach-

ce completion. The new Collins steamship Adriatic is lying at the foot of Tweifth street, East River, receiving her machinery. The yard from which she was launched ;

The mac tinery of the steamship Vanderbilt is nearly all is, and it is expected that the engines will be started in a p sek or two. Her cabins are well advanced, and the trial trip will probably be made early in June.

J. R. LOVELL is our feent in Easton, Pa., for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. He receive CM Daily on the arrival of the morning train from New York.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

DEFERVIERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY-NEW SCHOOL

The proceedings of the day (Tuesday) opened with prayer and a few remarks by Dr. WISNER. Statements as to condtion of churches in an Ohio

Presbytery were made by the Rev. Mr. TINDAL of The preliminary religious exercises concluded with

the dexology, and the Assembly came to order.

Letters for members of Assembly will hereafter be

Izetters for members of Assembly will nereatier be brought to the Secretary's desk by the penny post. Roll call being dispensed with, the minutes of yes-terday's proceedings were read and accepted. The Moderator named as Committee on Report of Publishing Committe, Drs. Wisner. Prentiss, Revs. Geo. Chandler, Geo. E. Day, G. W. Warner, Jonathan Lyons, and three Elders.

Lyors, and three Elders.

Moved that the consideration of the resolutions respecting Slavery be made the order of the day for

p. m.
Dr. Braisern, leave being refused to present three resolutions, presented them as a part of the remarks on the motion, as follows:

the motion, as follows:

Resoired, That while this Assembly does not design to indorse every expression and shade of sentiment in the report of the majority of the Committee on the Powers of the Assembly in regard to Slavery, yet it hereby acopts said report as embedying substantially the judgment of this body.

Resoired, That as the report of the minority of the Committee ecuveys a clear at candid impression of the opiniors of a respectable and beloved portion of the Charch, that the said minority report be printed in the appendix to the minutes.

Resoired, That the thanks of this Assembly be presented to the committee for the patient and intelligent attention given to the subject submitted to their deliberation.

Dr. Bewan desired a postronement of the subject.

the subject submitted to their deliberation.

Dr. BEMAN desired a poetponement of the subject.

Dr. BERINERD—I would rather have my enemy before me than behind me.

MODERATOR—Order!

The resolutions before the Assembly were made the order of the day for 2 p. m., as moved.

The report of the Auditing Committee was accepted.

cepted.

Dr. Wissers, from the Judicial Committee, reported that, owing to the harmonious condition of the churches, the Committee were absolutely without business, and asked that they be discharged. They were dis-

and asked that they be discharged. They were discharged accordingly.

The Rev. Lavalette Perrin, a delegate from Connecticut, took his seat, and the business of hearing reports of delegates to fore gn bodies was taken up. The Rev. W. A. Newell, delegate to the Massachusetts Geteral Association, reported. Dr. Sciles, to the Connecticut General Association, had no report. The Rev. P. G. Cooke, from the New-York General Association, had no report. The Rev. H. B. Smith delegate from the Maine General Conference, reported the churches and Bangor Theological Seminary as flourishing, and disposed to cooperate in the work of Church Extension. The Rev. O. Phelps Hoyt, delegate to the Vermont General Conference, reported that a Western delegate had in that body made outrageous misrepresentations of the motives of the Presthat a Western delegate had in that body made out-rageous misrepresentations of the motives of the Pres-byterians in the Church Extension movement, which accounted for unfavorable resolutions passed by that body. From the General Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island, the Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin, the German Reformed Church Synod, and that of the Cumberland Presbyte-tion Church there were no reports. rian Church, there were no reports.

Those which were made were voted to be accepted Those which were made were voted to be accepted to deserted. Reports of delegates from foreign bolies to ourselves are next in order. From the General Association of Mass, (Congregational), the Rev. Mr. Dana reported that within the limits of that body are 465 churches, 366 cettled pastors, 52 stated supplies, 135 ministers without charge, (most of them, however, doing much good in their instructional stations, in Colleges and Academies,) 67,125 members; there having heen a total gain during 1855 of 441. There has been an increase of 1,234 in the number of infant baptisms. There have been many interesting revivals of religion; including noticeable and important ones at religion; including noticeable and important ones at William and Amherst Colleges, and several educational institutions. It is hoped that the recent change in the management of Harvard College will restore that institution to evargelical influences. Mr. Dans stated the total of contributions from Massachusetts to the A. B. C. F. M., during the past years to be \$97,000; almost a third of the total receipts of that body; and to Home Missions at \$7,483. He then read resolutions to Home Missions at \$7,483. He then read resolutions of the Association adverse to any ecclesiastical action of a sectarian character, or calculated to put Congregationalism in opposition to any other evangelical denomination; expressing fear that the efforts under the late action of the Assembly at St. Louis, for planting Presbyterian Churches in the West in advance of other denominations, should be of sectarian character, and divert Home Missionary funds to sectarian purposes; and in favor of the effort to introduce intelligent and Christian settler, into Kausas, He said that these resoand in favor of the effort to introduce intelligent and Christian settlers into Kausas. He said that these resolutions expressed the sentiments of the ministry in Mass sachusetts; and added that although their Anti-Slavery there was very far from being of the Garrisonian type, yet they were thoroughly opposed to the further spread of Slavery; desiring all future States to be Free.

The Rev. Lavalette Perris, from the Connecticut Garrison Assertation weeks of the number of influence.

The Rev. LAVALITTE PERRIS, from the Connectical General Association, spoke of the number of influential men who had gone forth from that State and of the extent of their influence, and expressed the good wishes of that body for the prosperity of the Presoyterian body.

The Rev. J. W. Wellman, from the New-Hamphing Converd Association, revorted within the limit of

The Rev. J. W. Wellman, from the New-Hamp-shire General Association, reported within the limits of that body 200 churches, as many ministers, 20,000 members in a total State population of 270,000. At though many churches have lost members by emigra-tion, yet on the whole there is a small gain within the last few years. He expressed the desire of the Asso-ciation to cooperate with this body in the Home Mis-sionary work, and read resolutions passed by the Asso-ciation relative to the measures inaugurated at St. Louis for church extension, containing a declaration of Louis for church extension, containing a declaration of Christian sympathy, reference to former harmonious operations of the Home Missionary Society in the constant sympathy, reference to former narmonius operations of the Home Missionary Society in the Weet, and desires for its continuance; an expression of confidence in the Home Missionary Society, as competent to its purpose; fears that the plans of Presbyterian church extension by itinerating, &c., were of sectarian tendency, and a recommendation to an amicable attempt at common action on the subject. He added assurances of hearty sympathy in general, and said that the fear was lest Congregational money should be unfairly used to increase the Presbyterian denominatios. denomination.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, D.D., expressed the cordial regard, and sympathy, and best wishes of the General Association of New York. The churches within that body number about 200, with 1,500 members; many churches, however, existing with no connection with it. He went on to explain as to certain resolutions of the Association, passed last year, and considered by this body "offensive and discourteous." He disolaimed any such intention, and recapitulated the circumstances of their passage, which was at the time of the greatest excitement relating to the passage of the Nebraska bill. The New York Association, considering the protest of the 3,000 New-England clergy, were justified in locking to this Assembly for similar action; and such action, if it had not even stopped the passage of that bill, would have been powerful to neutralize its bad results. It was for such reasons that the Association resolved that the failure to act of this General Assembly, then sitting at Philadelphia, was wicked, unless necessitated by their rules. He then read resolutions of the New York Association, disclaining ill intentions, eisiming the right of admonition and reproof as an incident to the intercourse of ecclesiastical bocies, denying any direspectful purpose, either in matter or førm, and reiterating a call for the attention of the Assembly to the substance of the resolutions. Offering these resolutions as substitutes for those of last year, he added that the New-York Association hold it to be both the right and the duty of all Christian men and bodies in the country to testify against a set of principles which put it out of the power of its vic-The Rev. Dr. STORRS, D.D., expressed the cordial hold it to be both the right and the duty of all Christian men and hodies in the country to testify against a set of principles which put it out of the power of its victims to preserve the family relations, puts the chastity of their females at the mercy of an owner, and prevents them all from reading God's Word. As to the cooperation of the sects in Home Missions, he read resolutions expressing regret and apprehension respecting the sectarian tendency of the church extension efforts at the West, but deprecating retaliatory action by Congregationalists, and concurring with the remonstrances of other bodies on the subject.

Syrances of other bodies on the subject.

The Rev. W. T. Dwight, D. D., from the Maine Conference, reported their churches at 240, ministers 210. Of the churches, about one hundred depend in whole or part on the H. M. S. The Bangor Theologwhose or part on the H. M. S. The Bangor Theological Schinnary has four Professors, (three endowed) and is flourishing. Although the Maine Law is repealed this is only an apparent defeat; it will probably be reenacted, with improvements, and possibly within a year. Dr D. added statements similar to those already made, respecting the apprehended sectarian tendencies of the Presbyterian movements at the West, and as to the apprehended sectarian tendencies of the presbyterian movements at the West, and

cies of the Presbyterian movements at the West, and as to the question of Slavery.

Dr. Walker of Vermont, for the Conference of that State, having approved in general of Dr. Dwight's sentiments, said that Vermont lost many souls by removal. Immigrasts are either Irish or Canadian French. Within fifteen years the total of church members has decreased from 23,000 to 17,705. Speaking of the emigration Dr. W. said that if Vermont has sent a Douglasto northern Illinois, she had sent a Cartist to place beside him, whose influence would remain after his should be forgotten.

The Rev. Revers Smith, from the Convention of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in

The Rev. Reuses Smith, from the Convention of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Wisconsin, said that there were three leading evan-gelical interests there—this Convention, and the New and Old Schools of Presbyterianism; that the Conven-tion includes 136 small churches, over which are 107 stated ministers; of whom only 27 are included. This

body is entirely exempt from agitation by the queetions mayed here at the East, or by commands from any higher body; and meets and acts for religion and education in entire peace. He ended with expressing a desire that only moral and industrious citizens should enter that State—not speculators for wealth or fame.

Dr. Strobel, from the General Synod of the Evargelical Lutheran Church, was absent.

A letter was read from the Union of Evangelical Churches in France. This contains 25 churches, seven having been added during the year. Government aid is received to a less and less extent—having been during three years, only £1,900 out of a total expense of £7,920. There is some prospect of increased freedom for preaching and schools, \$0 on the subject of Slavery, the Union does not decide what could be done to abolish it, but expresses an opinion on its wickedness, and disapprobation of it; although it derives no means to be used against it inconsistent with Christianity. The letter was referred to the Committee on Nominations, there being some hope that a delegate can be sent to the next meeting of the Union.

The Moderator replied in general to these communications from externor bodies, reciprocating all the

Nominations, there being some hope that a delegate can be sent to the next meeting of the Union.

The Moderator replied in general to these communications from exterior bodies, reciprocating all the expressions of kindness, and expressing certainty that there could be no disagreement except, perhaps, on matters outside of Christianity. Christianity calls on every denomination to extend itself. We intend to do it; and if our efforts are accordant with Christ's principles we shall do right.

A resolution for determining mileage, and contingent expenses of meeting at Cleveland, was referred to the Committee on Church Polity. Letters were read—one from the officers of the Bible Society, inviting the Assembly to visit the Bible Honse, and promising each minister a present of a Psalter for his wife; another from the Secretary of the Trustees of Rutgers Female Institute, inviting to a similar visit to that institution. A verbal invitation was given by the Moderator to visit the New York Juvenile Asylum, No. 23 Weet Thirteenth street. Dr. Adams reported that a steamboat is provided to take this and the other Presbyterian Assembly together to visit various city charities; and after some discussion it was voted, with only one nay to accept the invitation for Saturday next at 2 a. m.

A note from Dr. Cox was read, asking leave to speak before the Assembly in reference to a document sent by the Congregational Union in England and Wales in Christian effort to prevent war between the two nations. Leave given, for this evening a meeting, and a recess of fifteen minutes followed.

Upon coming again to order, Mr. Benedict, from the Committee on Mileage, announced that accounts under that head must be handed in to-day or to-move, for a report on Thursday.

After some mini portant discussion, Dr. McLane read the report of the Trustees of the Church Erection Fund. This tund is yet incomplete, having reached only \$97,100, owing to various delinquencies by Churches, supposed to be caused by fears of sectarianism in the movement. The

posed to be caused by fears of sectarianism in the movement. The report was accepted.

Dr. Spear suggested that as the balance required was small, (\$2,900) there were probably persons present who would make it up, and moved that the Assembly now proceed to complete the fund. After some discussion, on the suggestion of sending back to the Churches for the rest of the money, the amount needed, except \$500, was pledged by different gentlemen, in sums of one and two hundred, and the Moderator than announced that he could say that the balance was also

one and two hundred, and the Moderator then an nounced that he could say that the balance was also secured. The tund is therefore complete.

Hereupon a hymn was sung, and a prayer of thanksgiving offered. The Church Extension Committee reported, recommending that a letter relative to correspondence with churches in Canada be docketed; that memorials from Presbyteries of Oottawa and St. Josephs, on Slavery, be for the present laid on the table, and that no action be taken upon a memorial from the Presbytery of Detroit—which were agreed to. The order of the day (on the resolutions as to Slavery) was postponed to 9½ to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. A keport of details of organization and business management relative to the Presbyterian House was read and accepted; and after prayer, adjourned to 7½ this evening.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL SYNOD, OLD

SCHOOL.
FIFTH DAY.
After devotional exercises, the complaint of the Sesion of Stillwater against the Synod of New Jersey was taken up.
The Kev. Dr. RICE moved that it be the sense of

The Rev. Dr. Rice moved that it be the sense of the Assembly that the Synod had been heard.

The MODERATOR ruled the motion out of order, as inferior bodies had the right to be heard fully.

Dr. Rice maintained that as this was a complaint, and not an appeal, a different rule held.

The Rev. Dr. Annan and the Rev. R. K. Rodgers.

The Rev. Dr. Annan and the Rev. R. K. Rodgers made some remarks on the action of the Synod of which they were nembers.

The order of the day, the Report of the Board of Education, was then taken up.

The Rev. Dr. Dickerson, from the Committee on education, read a set of resolutions expressing gratitude to God, gratitude to the charches who contributed \$4,913 more last year than the year before, and gratitude generally, that the Church had been able to meet her engagements with her candidates. Eajoining also upon parents to shield their children from the blandishments of secularized religion, and the devices of a Pagarized Christianity, and the observance of the last Thursday in February as a day of prayer for the increase of the ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, Secretary of the

of the ministry.

The Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaen, Secretary of the Board of Education, presented an abstract of the Annual Report of the Board of Education. New candidates, 82; whole number, 382; receipts, \$40,589; receipts of fund for Sch ols and Colleges, \$6,333; aggregate receipts, \$48,170; total expenditures, \$48,071; balance, including that of last year, \$2,033. The Revolt coviding scope recommendations of an infusion port contains some recommendations of an infusion of vital piety into the collegiate and academical economy

of the Church.

Dr. Van Rensselaer proceeded to make a few remarks, in the course of which he said that the two Churches in Fifth avenue had contributed one-fifth of the entire receipts. Thirty-four Schools were receiving

the entire receipts. Thirty-four Schools were receiving aid from the Board. There were 100 Prosbyterial Schools, 58 Academies, and 22 Colleges, with 2,180 students, of whom 500 were members of the Charch, and 100 had been brenght into the Charch during the year. In Princeton College the Way of Life had been adopted as a text book. Two or three of them taught the shorter catechism in Latin and Greek.

The Rev. D. Baker of Texas, felt especial interest in this affair. They wanted more ministers. While Georgia was his native State, he now fived in Texas, and he knew the wants of the people. He had traveled extensively in Texas, and they had lost 1,000 members in Texas for lack of ministers to bring them in. Dr. Baker told his experience, giving the affecting details of his early piety, his back-sliding and final reconciliation, when he became a minister of the Gospel. He detailed several incidents which had occurred it his ministry—one in particular when he occurred in his ministry—one in particular when he preached a series of sermons one day to an immense congregation who were so much interested that they did not see a thunder storm which was coming up, and he had to tell them of it, and that they must separate.

he had to tell them of it, and that they must separate.

The Rev. Dr. MARSHALL made a few remarks.

The Rev. Dr. Jenkins suggested prayer to God to send more laborers. Prayer moved the arm that moved the world. He proceeded to speak of a prejudice which worked in his section of the country against this particular Board.

The Rev. Dr. Darner said that among the 3,000 churches only 900 had contributed to the funds of this Board. A great many of the candidates who were educated for the ministry were not worth the cost. Many of those who did not succeed as preachers, however, could be of excellent service as isachers, as the swords made at the Springfield Amory if they broke in the final test made excellent carving knives. He did not believe that the candidates for the ministry were up to the average of Collegiate students. The world up to the average of Collegiate students. The world get the best, and the church got the refuse. It was because they demanded and insisted on sothing better. The Rev. Dr. Prime dissented from the views ex-

The Rey. Dr. Fring dissented from the views expressed. The Life Insurance tables showed that, taken as a class, ministers were among the healthiest and longest-lived of men. The ministry of the Church of Christ never had come from the first families. But hey were the fathers of a race back of whom no one could wish to trace his pedigree. He thought that the ministry in this country exhibited an average amount of talent. Not many years ago the ministry of Rich. Not many years ago the ministers of Rich, deputed one of their number to test the question of taxation of the ministry. He, single-banded argued the case against the whole bar of the State, and Dr. Prime had been told, he beat them all and

was wrong beside.

The Rev. Mr. CROZIER made a few remarks, after

which

The Rev. Dr. Parton Harrison corrected the statement of Dr. Prime in relation to the Virginia ministry. The Episcopal Convention endeavored to procure the passage of a general law, incorporating all religious bodies who came up to certain stated requirements. A Presbyterian clergyman opposed the law-yers employed by the Episcopalians to advocate the measure before the Legislature and defeated the measure.

measure.

Dr. Hewitt repudiated the idea of classes and first families which had been put forward. Away with it all.

Dr. Thornwell of South Carolina objected to some principles enunciated in the resolutions. The principle was laid down that secular education belonged to the Church of Jesus Christ, but he did not think so.

A Commissioner urged that the salvation of the nation depended on the education of children by the Church. Most of the Public Schools excluded the Bible.

The resolutions were then read separately and all

The resolutions were then read separately, and all but the one objected to by the Rev. Mr. Thornwell were unanimously adopted. This read as follows: Resolved. That while the Assembly continues to approve of the course of the Board in establishing schools, academies and colleges on adefinite religious bases, a sound discretion is neces-sery as to their number and location, and lest the operations of the Board p this relation should be exposed to invidious miscousting. tions, it should be distinctly understood that the Church does no undervalue the apportunce of any institution of learning which though not subjected to ecclerisation expressions, recognises the statement of the written Word, much less disparage the Common School system stapped to useful ends, so long as the Bible is not excluded.

This resolution was adopted, with a few dissenting votes.

Dr. PLUMMER of Allegany was appointed to preach sermon next year on "Christian Education" before

the Assembly.

After a recess of half an hour and the announcement of Committees, the Assembly, as the Court of Jesus Christ, proceeded to examine a complaint against the Synod of Wisconsin. The case was of little interest, as

Synod of Wisconsin. The case was of little interest, as both parties agreed upon a statement of facts and were satisfied with the report of the Committee. It was, therefore, unanimously a lopted.

The Stillwater case was then taken up, and the Rev. Mr. Condit, paster of that church, took the platform. He said that, in complaining to this Assembly, he had supposed that the merits of the case would be brought up. If they were not to be considered, why read the statement of the case? He continued, expressing some doubts of the perfection of the Presbyterian form of church government, in case they should decide against him.

The Rev. Dr. JUNKIN moved that the parties interested be ordered to withdraw.

ested be ordered to withdraw.

Several members of the Synod objected.

Dr. Junkin's motion was adopted by a very large

majority.

The Rev. Mr. Rodgers, one of the members of the Synod of New-Jersey, called the Committee on Leave of Absence, of which he was Chairman.

The Rev. Dr. JUNKIN said that Mr. Rodgers was not

The Rev. Mr. Rodgers, however, pretested that he

The members of the Synod having withdrawn, the papers in the case were read, and the MODERATOR said that he had decided that it was not necessary to call the roll, as in case of an appeal, when he had noticed every member felt bound to make a speech.

Dr. Rick, in order to bring the case before the body could be moved that the complaint he sustained.

regularly, moved that the complaint be sustained.

Daniel Lord, of New-York, in giving a statement of the case, dwelt upon the fact that no copy of the charge was served upon him. He submitted that Mr. Schaffer was not bound to answer, and that the Session had no right to excommun cate him. There was no doubt but that Mr. Schaffer had a right to a new

trial in due form.

Judge Fire said that the question was whether the Judge FINE said that the question was whether the Synod was right in sustaining the Presbytery. As no copy of the charges was served upon Mr. Schaffer, the decision of the Session was mere brutum fulmen, and he was not bound to answer. The action of the Presbytery, in commanding the Session to receive the member, was right; the Synod was right in sustaining the Presbytery, and the Assembly would.

Dr. JUNENS thought that the case should be remanded to the Synod on their own showing.

At 3 o'clock the Assembly adjourned until 9 A. M. to-day.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BROOKLYN SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Yesterday was a great day in the Sunday Schools of Brooklyn. It was the Twenty sixth Anniversary Celebration, and the weather being agreeable the turnout was immense. The church bells were ringing at 12 o'clock, noon, which was the signal of preparation, and the streets were soon after thronged with companies of girls and boys, with little banners elevated panies of girls and boys, with little banners elevated and wreaths of flowers mounted upon staves, marching toward the various churches in which the opening excreises were to take place. Their smiling countenances and neat appearance were p'easant to look upon, and made many a child of larger growth feel glad.

At 3 o'clock the various schools formed into divisions, assembled at the churches designated, where appropriate exercises took place, comprising singing and addresses, which were similar in all.

The churches opened and the schools attending them are as follows:

and addresses, which were similar in all.

The churches opened and the schools attending themare as follows:

Strong place Baptist.—South Congregational; First place Methodist; North Reformed Dutch (Gowanns); William street Mission; Nelson street Mission; Strong place Mission Schools—under the direction of R. S. Slocum.

South Presbyterian.—Strong place Baptist; Hedding Methodist; Westminster Presbyterian; Smith street Mission—under direction of J. Mitton Smith.

First Reformed Dutch (Joralemon street).—Central Presbyterian; Border Mission; Fleet street Methodist; Moravian—under the direction of C. C. Mudge.

Church of the Pilgrims.—Middle Retormed Dutch; South Presbyterian; First Presbyterian (the Rev. Mr. Hogatth's); Granada Hall Mission; Bethel—under the direction of Wm. B. Shaw.

Sands street Methodist.—Pierrepont street Baptist; Pilgrim; Plymouth; John street Mission—under the direction of H. E. Morrell.

First Baptist.—Second Presbyterian; Navy Mission; York street Methodist—under the direction of C. Clark.

Plymouth Church.—Montague Mission; Third Presbyterian; City Park Mission; Concord street Baptist; Siloam; Washington street Methodist; Bridge street Colored Methodist; Centenary Methodist; Reformed Dutch Church on the Hights.—Sands street Methodist; Pacific street Methodist; Warren Street Methodist; First Presbyterian Church, Henry street.—St. Ann's, Nos. 1 and 2; St. Mark's; Union Mission; First Reformed Dutch; First Presbyterian, Remsen street; Washington Hall Mission—under direction of R. T. Thorae.

Central Presbyterian.—Dean street Methodist; John

Thorne.

Central Presbyterian, —Dean street Methodist; John Knox Presbyterian; Atlantic street Baptist; Park Congregational; First Congregational Methodist; Mount Prespect Mission; Borum street Mission; Carlton avenue Methodist—under direction of J. V. Harsield.

First Presbyterian Church, Remsen street .- First

riott.

First Presbyterian Church, Remsen street.—First Baptist; Elm place Congregational; First Reformed Presbyterian; Central Baptist; German Evangelical—under direction of E. L. Brown.

Bedford avenue Baptist,—Franklin avenue Metbodist; Franklin avenue Presbyterian; Skillman street Mission; Bedford avenue Baptist and Bedford avenue Reformed Dutch—under direction of S. C. Hills.

Clinton Avenue Congregational.—North Reformed Dutch; Summerfield Methodist; Washington avenue Baptist; Clinton avenue Congregational; Central Congregational; East Reformed Dutch; Clove Road Mission; Bedford Congregational; Church of the Messiah; Adelphi Street Mission; Hope Union Mission—under direction of George W. Bleecker.

After services at the churches, the Divisions proceeded to Henry street, and filled up that thoroughfare from Joralemon to Orange streets, numbering at a moderate calculation some twelve thousand children. The band of the ship-of-the-line North Carolina was stationed in front of the Rev. Dr. Hogarth's Church, and played a number of national and other particular, while the schools marched by and then counterwarehed on their return to the respective charches, where collations had been prepared for them.

The best of order was observed throughout, and all passed off pleasantly and without accident. The police were attentive and prevented vehicles from breaking the lines as they passed through the streets.

In the evening a meeting of the friends of the Sanday School cause was held in the First Reformed Dutch Church in Jora'emon street, where reports on the condition of the Sunday School Union were presented and addresses were delivered. At the close of the exercises a collection was taken and the officers for the exercises a collection was taken and the officers for the exercises a collection was taken and the officers for the exercises a collection was taken and the officers for the exercises a collection was taken and the officers for the exercises a collection was taken and the officers for the exercises a coll

The anniversary of the Sabbath Schools of Williams. burgh, belonging to the Sunday School Union, took place yesterday afternoon. Twenty schools were represented in the procession, which merched through pleasing appearance. They met at the following churches, and listened to short addresses, singing, &c.: At the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of South Second and Fourth streets; Division No. 1, consisting of School No. 142, German Evangelical Church, Graham avenue, corner of Wyckoff; No. 145, New-England Church, South Ninth street; No. 78, First Presbyterian Church, South Fourth street, exper of Sixth street; No. 107, Reformed Durch Church, Bushwick avenue; No. 195, Mission School, Ninth street; No. 19c, Protestant Methodist Church, Graham avenue. Division No. 2 met at the First Baptist Church, corner of South Fifth and Sixth streets, and comprised several streets, and presented a very imposing and No. 198, Protestant Methodist Charlon, Oracles, Corner of South Fifth and Sixth streets, and comprised School No. 111, Second Baptist Church; No. 63, Reformed Dutch Church, corner South Second and Fourth streets; No. 136, Baptist Church, Greenpoint; No. 138, Reformed Dutch Church, Hewes street; No. 185, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Union avenue; No. 185, Baptist Church, Bashwick avenue. The following Schools, comprising the Third Division, met in the New-England Church, in South Ninth street; No. 185, German Lutheran Church, the Rev. Mr. Neanders; No. 128, Presbyterian Charch, North Sixth street; No. 90, Presbyterian Charch, South Third street; No. 90, Presbyterian Charch, South Third street; No. 90, Presbyterian Charch, South Third street; corner of Fifth street; No. 163, Mission Behool, Division avenue; No. 80, First Baptist Church, Fifth street, corner of South Fifth street; No. 166, Issuettly School, North Second street.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21.

GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESSYPTERIAN
CHURCH-list Reformed Presbyterian Church, the Bev. Dr. Mc
CHURCH-list Reformed by the Moderator, the Rev. T. W. J.
Wylle, D.D., of Philadeighia.